Numb. CXXXII.] THE 499 JANUARY 31, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1789 [Vol. III.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now Opening for SALE, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith, A Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens scarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white shalloons
Blue, green, crimson and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans spinning.
Jeans and fustians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff sattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Irish linens
Russia sheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured silk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all sizes
Muslin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted mens and womens hose
Mantuas, sattins, pelongs and persians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muslin
Book and jeconet muslin
Humhums
Plain and sprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, silk and thread lace
Silk and hair twist
Sewing silk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarse hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunstable & Leghorn hats of the newest fashion
Mens & womens silk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens stuff & leather shoes
Mens boots & shoes
Childrens shoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waistcoat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brushes
Dressing & looking glasses
Barbers dressing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brushes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Ostrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brushes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glasses
Carpenters & shoemakers tools well assorted
Castings of all kinds well assorted
Knives & forks
Desert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors scissars & shears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with strops complete
Pinchbeck, brass & plated shoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork screws
Gimblets of all sizes
Plated and steel spurs
Sawmill, cross cut and whip saws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compasses
Smoothing irons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Hair pins
Assorted watch chains & seals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Brass curtain rings
Spectacles
Money scales
Scythes and sickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Brass cocks
Jews harps
Pewter dishes, plates basons and mugs of different sizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and saucers
Crowley's steel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, shot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Best hyson tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muscovado do.
Molasses
Pepper
Allspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raisins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Castile soap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica spirits
West India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginseng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheese, tallow, candlewick, hard soap, and vinegar. They flatter themselves they will merit the attention of the public by selling their goods cheap, and keeping a well assorted Store.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1789.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Messieurs Hall and Sellers,

By inserting the following you will much oblige one of your

READERS

An Indian SPEECH, in answer to a Sermon preached by a Swedish Missionary at Conestogoe, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1710.

IN or about the year of our Lord 1710, a Swedish missionary preached a sermon at an Indian treaty, held at Conestogoe, in which sermon he set forth original sin, and the necessity of a mediator; and endeavoured by certain arguments to induce the Indians to embrace the Christian religion: After he had ended his discourse, one of the Indian chiefs made a speech, in reply to the sermon; the discourses on both sides were made known by interpreters. The missionary, on his return to Sweden, published his sermon, and the Indian's answer. Having wrote them in Latin, he dedicated them to the University at Upsall, and desired them to furnish him with arguments to confute such strong reasoning of the Indian. The Indian Speech, translated from the Latin, is as followeth:

Since the subject of his errand is to persuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiss, before we offer him reasons why we cannot comply with his request, to acquaint him what is the ground and principle of that religion which he would have us to abandon.

Our forefathers were under a strong persuasion, as we are, that those who act well in this life, will be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue: and on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly here, will undergo such punishments hereafter as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This has been constantly invariably received and acknowledged for a truth thro' every successive generation of our ancestors; it could not then have taken its rise from a fable; for human fiction, however artfully or plausibly contrived, can never gain credit long among any people, when free enquiry is allowed of, which never was denied by our ancestors, who, on the contrary, thought it the sacred inviolable natural right of every man to examine and judge for himself. Therefore we think it evident, that our notion concerning future rewards and punishments was either revealed immediately from heaven, to some of our forefathers, and from them descended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation, by the Creator of all things. Whatever the method might have been, whereby God has been pleased to make known to us his will, and give us knowledge of our duty, it is still in our sense a divine revelation. Now, as we desire to propose to him some questions, does he believe that our forefathers, who were eminent for their piety, constant and warm in their pursuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit eternal happiness, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the same motive that they were, earnestly endeavouring with the greatest circumspection to tread the paths of integrity, are in a state of damnation? If that be his sentiment, it is as impious, as it is bold and daring. In the next place we beg that he would explain himself more particularly concerning the revelation he talks of. If he admits of no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident, from what has been shewn before; but if he says that God has revealed himself to us, but not sufficiently for our salvation, then we ask, to what purpose should he have revealed himself to us in any wise? It is clear that a revelation, insufficient to save, cannot put us in a better condition than we should be in without any revelation at all: We cannot conceive, that God should point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without opening to us a way to arrive at that end.

But, supposing our understandings to be so far illumirated as to know it to be our duty to please God, who yet has left us under an incapacity of doing, it will this missionary conclude we shall be eternally damned? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation against us for not doing those things, which he himself acknowledges were impossible by us to be done? 'Tis our opinion, that every man is possessed with sufficient knowledge for his own salvation. The Almighty, (for any thing we know) may have communicated himself to different races of people in a different manner; some say they have the will of God in writing, be it so; their revelation has no advantage above ours, since both must be equally sufficient to save, or the end of the revelation would be frustrated; besides, if they be both, they must be the same in substance, and the difference can only be in the mode of communication.

He tells us there are many precepts in his written revelation which we are entirely ignorant of; but those written commands could only be designed for those who have the writing, they cannot possibly regard us: had the Almighty thought so much knowledge necessary for our salvation, his goodness would not long have deferred the communication of it to us: and to say that, in a matter so necessary, he could not at one and the same time equally reveal himself to all mankind, is nothing less than an absolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifest without the help of any book, or the assistance of any book-man whatsoever.

We shall in the next place consider the argument which arises from a consideration of Providence: if we be the work of God, which we presume will not be denied, it follows that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be supposed that the Deity should abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardless of their welfare; then to say that the Almighty has permitted us to remain in a state of error through so many ages, is to represent him as a tyrant. How is it consistent with his justice to force life upon a race of mortals without their consent, and then cannot [illegible] eternally without ever opening to such a door of salvation [illegible]

ons of the gracious God are much more noble, and we think that those who teach otherwise do little less than blaspheme. Again, 'tis through the care and goodness of the Almighty that from the beginning of time, through many generations to this day, our name has been preserved unblotted out by enemies, unreduced to nothing, with the necessary means of preserving their lives; but all those things are trifling compared with our salvation. Therefore, since God has been so careful of us in matters of little consequence, it will be absurd to affirm that he has neglected us in cases of the greatest importance.

Admit that he has forsaken us, yet it could not have been without a just cause: let us suppose that some heinous crime was committed by one of our ancestors, like to that which happened among another race of people, in such a case God would certainly punish the criminal, but would never involve us that are innocent in his guilt Those that think otherwise must make the Almighty a very whimsical ill natured being. Once more, are the christians more virtuous, or are they not much more vicious than we are? If so, how comes it to pass that they are the object of God's benificene, whilst we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favors without reason, and with so much partiality.

In a word, we find the christians much more depraved in their morals than ourselves, and we judge of their doctrines by the badness of their lives.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, October 4.

INTELLIGENCE was received here on the first instant, that the Norwegian army, under the command of the prince of Hesse, had passed the Swedish frontier; that the Swedish officer at the first post having retired, the Danes took possession of Stromstadt on the 26th of September; that the Swedes having afterwards received a re-inforcement were determined to make a stand against the Danes, who had advanced about fifty miles into the country; and as these corps were very near each other, the news of an action is daily expected. We also learn, that another column of Danish troops has penetrated near to Udevalla, a handsome town, about forty English miles from Gottenburgh.

Yesterday the combined fleet, consisting of three Russian first rates, four Russian and three Danish ships of the line, two frigates, and two store ships sailed from this port for the Baltic, having about 2000 marines on board.

PARIS, September 26.

Our public prisons are now wholly emptied of their late inhabitants, whose patriotism caused their being immured. Couriers and messengers, both public and private, have been sent to every part of the kingdom, to notify these happy events, and the changes that have taken place.

LONDON, October 7.

Letters from Germany say, that the emperor has greatly disgusted prince Potemkin, one of the Russian generals, who is now serving in one of the confederate armies, and who commands all the Russians in that army. The cause of the disgust is said to be this, that under the pretence of the irruption of the Turks into the Bannat of Temeswar, the emperor had ordered a large body of his troops now serving with general Potemkin to join the forces that he had destined for the defence of the Bannat. The Russian general remonstrated with his Austrian colleague, and declared that the orders given him by his Imperial majesty were an infraction of the agreement, by which no part of the Austrian army with which a body of Russians should be actually serving, should be recalled or withdrawn, without the consent of the Russian commander; that in the present case, he could not, consistent with his duty to his mistress, consent to any order that should reduce the number of troops then serving with him: he concluded with observing that he protested against the orders sent by the emperor for withdrawing some of his troops, and declared he would not be answerable for the consequences. The Austrian general, embarrassed by this protest, ventured to suspend the execution of the orders, until he should have apprized his master of the sentiments of general Potemkin. If the emperor's usual obstinacy should attend him on this occasion, it would not be very surprising if the consequence should be that the Imperial allies should turn their arms against each other.

Oct. 12. The Grand Vizir is somewhat more than the Washington of Turky, while he employs the cool prudence of the American Fabius, in not hazarding any thing, where little is to be got, yet he does not flinch from an engagement, but rather encourages it, convinced that his resources can much sooner supply any loss than those of his enemies.

Advice is this instant received of a general and bloody engagement between the Imperialists and the grand viziers army; the conflict was dreadful; the palm of victory was very obstinately contended for and the event was long doubtful. It terminated, however, in the defeat of the Ottoman army. The emperor was the whole time in the hottest part of the battle, had two horses shot under him, and received a wound in the shoulder, but it is not thought to be dangerous. It is probable this decisive engagement will put a stop to the campaign.

The carnage was uncommonly great on both sides; the number of Turks killed and wounded is prodigious.

A few hours after the dismission of the archbishop of Sens, it was communicated by signal to two Britons who were confined in the Bastile, and who were permitted to walk on the battlements. At night each of these unhappy captives stuck the rush light he was allowed, in his window, by way of illumination, and rejoicing at the event.

FRANCE.

The following are the heads of the characters of the charges against the prime minister of France, and the keeper of the seals, as alledged against them by the parliament of Paris.

1. The resolution proved against them, to destroy the constitutional rights of the nation.

2. Their perfidious operations, by which they excited the displeasure of the king against a prince of his blood, and against two magistrates who had been zealous in shewing to his majesty the truth of the principal, and the respect due to the rights of the nation.

3. The establishment of the system of arbitrary will in the sovereign, and the attack made on the liberty of the individual.

4. The abuse of authority to which they have led the king in seizing M. D'Epresneuil and M. D'Monsabart, in the court of Peers.

5. The destruction of the constitutional principles at the bed of justice, May 8th; the violation of the provincial capitulations, by persuading the king that they were respected; the attribution of the rights of registering of loans and imposts to a cour plenierc, established in a most illegal manner, though the king declared, a short time after, that no court could supply the place of that of the nation; the attack made on the irrevocable establishment of the national tribunals; the contempt of the citizens life in constituting the grand balliages, courts inconsiderable in themselves, judges of life and death.

6. The falsity of a printed paper, alledging that certain edicts were registered at the request of the attorney general, who had not demanded the registering of any, and who had even opposed the registering of the last.

7 The acts of authority into which they had led the king against the superior courts, and the bad use made of lettres de cachet.

8. Their endeavours to gain the favor of the people by encouraging infamous and seditious papers against the magistrates; and by prohibiting the printing of answers to those calumnies.

9. The error into which they led the king and the public, by affirming that the treasury was in a state to pay all the expences of the year, though a very short time afterwards all payments were suspended.

10. The blood of citizens shed for the establishment of new laws.

11. Lastly, for justice, the first debt of the sovereign to his people, refused for more than four months to 24,000,000 of men, by the suspension of the legal judges.

The court having deliberated on these charges, ordered the attorney general to proceed to inform himself of facts.

Whether the king of Prussia thinks himself at the eve of a war, we are not sufficiently in the secret to be able to determine; but thus much we can take upon us to affirm, that he is making preparations which indicate hostilities; orders having actually been issued from the war office at Berlin, for raising immediately two additional squadrons of Uhlans, for every regiment of hussars in the service; and since June last, no furloughs have been granted either to privates or officers throughout the whole army.

Two houses of rendezvous on Tower-hill, and two in White chapel are now opened for entering seamen into his majesty's service.

A playhouse built on the Heath near St. Omer, for the purpose of the camp, broke down during the representation of Richard Coeur de Lion, by which accident 30 persons were killed on the spot, and upwards of 150 were dangerously wounded; among the latter was the principal actress, who had her back broke short in two. The [illegible] seized, and conveyed to prison, for [illegible] atre in so slight a manner.

Should the states of Sweden [illegible] empress, and acknowledge, as it [illegible] are ready to do, the impolicy of [illegible] entered into, this will amount to such [illegible] as will reverse all that was done in 17[illegible] limited their republican form, and [illegible] most absolute--reserving, indeed, [illegible] which they now seem disposed to [illegible]

We learn by authentic letters from [illegible] dated the 8th, that the Russian court [illegible] duced through the medium of the king [illegible] agree to a suspension of arms with Sweden [illegible] out of respect to the said mediation, [illegible] that has passed, on condition that Sweden [illegible] accept of the mediation between Russia and the Porte; that she disarms her fleet; and that [illegible] of Prussia takes upon him to guarantee the execution of these conditions. Both the Russian and Prussian ministers here do not scruple to say, that peace will soon be re established in the north under these conditions.

France is negociating with Sweden at a time when she appears if she would take no part in the present contest between that power and Russia. Prince Charles de Rohan Rochfort has a private commission to treat personally with his Swedish majesty, upon business which is of too delicate a nature to be communicated even to the French ambassador in ordinary. The prince is assisted in this business by the Baron de Ferre.

In Germany there is not the least prospect of peace on the contrary, the emperor is actually negociating with the different princes of the empire for hiring large bodies of their troops.

Those who, in their impatience of temper, and indignation at the conduct of Russia towards this country during the last war, wished well to every enemy that might attack that empire, will be forced to confess, that the king of Sweden has made but a sorry figure. It does not appear from his state papers, that he can assign such a cause for hostilities as is justifiable, even allowing for irritability of regal minds. And if such a cause could have been alledged, to enter upon a war suddenly, without consulting his states, who have the power of refusing supplies, was no proof of wisdom, and from the beginning afforded little hope of success. This short war however, is now at an end; for what can a monarch do, when his officers and his subjects are disaffected, when one part of his fleet is blocked up, and the other incapable to release it.

The answers of the court of Copenhagen are spirited and sensible, and what is seldom found in such papers, are plain and intelligible. But it yet remains to be determined, whether in consequence of the cessation of hostilities in Finland, the assistance of Denmark will be contributed. Meantime we have assurance from abroad, that the English and French ministers at the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm, are interposing to conclude the dispute amicably, which, in other words, is to delay it to an opportunity more favorable than the present. There is but little confidence to be put in the treaties between crowned heads; peace is at best but a cessation of hostilities.

The emperor hath strengthed the house of Austria by another alliance, which will secure the [illegible] lity of his Italian dominions, and of the [illegible] dom of Tuscany, belonging to his brother [illegible] ty of marriage has been concluded between [illegible] al highness the duke d'Aoste, second son [illegible] of Sardinia, and her royal highness the [illegible] Teresa, eldest daughter to his royal [illegible] duke Ferdinand of Austria. This prince [illegible] governor of Austrian Lombardy, for [illegible] the emperor of Germany, is the same [illegible] visit to this country the summer before [illegible] cause he was governor of Milan and [illegible] was generally, though improperly, [illegible] Milan,

A camp of 50,000 men is forming between [illegible] sberg and Welaw.

American News.

SPRINGFIELD, (Massachusetts)

A correspondent has given us the [illegible] which is a more particular account of [illegible] accident that took place in Great Barrington [illegible] third inst. as mentioned in our last.

"A traveller who lodged in the house of [illegible] ley, innholder, was awaked about [illegible] smoak and heat, and immediately discovered [illegible] the house was in flames: the alarm was [illegible] some of which escaped by running through [illegible] others by jumping through the chamber [illegible]

A person of the name of Orcutt, who lodged in a back chamber, was not awaked by the noise, and fell a victim to the flames. A young girl belonging to the family, in leaping from an upper window, came to the ground with such violence as to shoot her ancle bones into the earth. It should be remembered, in honor to the traveller who first discovered the fire, that a child of Mr. Pixley's was in bed with him, whom in the perturbation of his mind, and, and his anxiety to alarm the family, he forgot to take with him in his first escape: but after he roused the family and neighbours, recollecting this little object of his charge, his great humanity tempted him to venture through the flames into the chamber, and risk his own life for the child; happily he escaped a second time, by leaping from the window with the child in his arms; to the inexpressible joy of the parents and spectators, both came to the ground without any other injury than being scorched by the flames as he passed through them. The fire had got to so great a height before it was discovered, that all attempts to save the furniture, cloathing and provision, proved fruitless."

PROVIDENCE, (Rhode-Island) Dec. 13.

At a town meeting of the freemen of the town of Providence, legally assembled at the State house in said town, on the 6th day of December, 1788.

Resolved, That the deputies appointed to represent this town in the honorable general assembly of this state, be, and are hereby instructed, to use their influence in the said general assembly, to be holden on the last Monday in December inst. that a state convention be held in this state as soon as may be, agreeably to the recommendation of the convention of the United States, passed on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1787, and transmitted to the legislature of this state by a resolution of Congress of the 28th day of the same September, for the purpose of considering and adopting the new constitution, and also of proposing such amendments as they may think necessary

Ordered, That the clerk furnish the said deputies with a copy of this resolution, as their instructions.

A true copy,

DANIEL COOKE. T. Clerk.

NEW-YORK, December 25.

To his Excellency George Clinton, Esquire, Governor of the State of New York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, Admiral of the Navy of the same.

The respectful Address of the Assembly, in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

WE, the representatives of the people of the state of New-York, in assembly convened, are deeply impressed with the importance of the change which is soon to take place in the general government, in consequence of the constitution ratified by the convention of this state, lately held at Poughkeepsie; and we are fully convinced that the necessity of adopting measures, in conformity to the ordinance of Congress, for putting that constitution into operation, renders it peculiarly requisite that the legislature should be assembled at a seasonable and early period.

United with your excellency, and the late convention of this state, in the sentiment, "That no government can operate well, unless it possess the confidence and good will of the people," and impressed with the highest respect for the opinion of a large proportion of our constituents, as well as for the unanimous sense of the convention, expressed in their circular letter, we shall pursue, with an ardour and perseverance adequate to the importance of the object, every measure which will tend to induce a speedy revision of the general system of government, by a new convention: and we are convinced such a revision only can allay the apprehensions excited by those parts of that system, which are considered as exceptionable.

The proceedings of the commissioners appointed for holding treaties with the Indians, and the treaties they have entered into with the Oneida and Onondago nations, as they must conduce to the peace and prosperity of the state, and promote the welfare of the Indians, cannot fail of receiving our fullest approbation, and your excellency may be assured, that we shall chearfully concur in making such a provision as shall appear necessary for their faithful observance.

The requisition of the United States in Congress for the federal services of the current year, with the communications accompanying it, and the other important papers which your excellency has directed to be laid before us, will receive our particular attention; and it will afford us much satisfaction to have it in our power to devise means for reducing the debt of the state, and supporting and advancing its credit; objects, with which the public honor and prosperity are inseperably connected.

We are sensible of the influence which the approaching change in the general government may have on the police and revenues of the state, and that the task of legislation is thereby rendered uncommonly difficult at the present time; but we beg leave to assure your excellency, that all our deliberations will be directed by a sincere regard to the interest and happiness of our country, which, we are persuaded, can only be advanced by the justice and stability of our laws; by the diffusion of a general spirit of industry and frugality among our fellow citizens; and by a steady attention to the encouragement of agriculture and the useful arts, the only permanent sources of productive commerce and substantial wealth.

Signed, on behalf of the house,
JOHN LANSING, jun. Speaker.
Assembly Chamber, Dec. 23, 1788.

His Excellency's Reply.

Gentlemen,

Permit me to tender you my warmest acknowledgments for this polite and obliging address, and to assure you I derive the highest satisfaction from the sentiments which you are pleased to express on the different subjects submitted to your consideration.

GEO. CLINTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.

It is impossible, says a correspondent, for the officers of the government of Pennsylvania to take an oath to the constitution of the United States without perjury, 'till they are absolved from their former oaths of allegiance to the constitution of Pennsylvania, in its present form. A convention of course becomes indispensably necessary for this purpose, as also to alter the constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to make it agree with the constitution of the United States. It is incumbent, therefore, upon the assembly of Pennsylvania, to recommend immediately the choice of a convention, in the course of the present year, to alter our state government. It cannot be delayed 'till the meeting of that mock representation of the state, called a Council of Censors, and if it is, no convention can be called, for nearly one half of the counties, who have each a vote in that council, are antifederal, as appeared by their votes in the late election, while two thirds of the people are directly federal. Unless, therefore, the people assume their native rights, and demand a convention, to alter the state constitution, (after all that has been done in Pennsylvania) the federal government may yet be overset in this state. It is not fully established 'till our state constitution is altered. The states of New Jersey and Georgia are both about to call conventions to alter their state governments, so as to make them agree with the constitution of the United States.

Pittsburgh, January 31,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this country, to his friend in Lancaster county.

"Hearing you had an intention to remove from Lancaster county, I would offer you my opinion respecting the new settlements that are at present forming on the western waters, but we are such a strange medley of beings, that it is very rarely, two of us are of the same opinion; however, be that as it may, I conceive your curiosity must be awakened, and shall therefore give you an account of them, which I think I am enable to do with accuracy, having travelled through the greater part, and observing with great attention the qualities of the soil. The Muskingum river and its dependencies, where the New England people are about to establish their settlement is a well watered country, but the lands have the same fault with those on the Monongahela river, being much broken. That tract of country, between the two Miamia rivers, which judge Symes is about to settle, is delightfully situated, the lands in general are as level as you would wish, and well watered. I think it is as well calculated for farming as any land in the United States. The Illinois and Wabash countries are, by far, the handsomest I ever saw, but every thing considered, I would prefer the Kentucky and Cumberland settlements, to any I have yet seen on the western waters; though perhaps I may be somewhat prejudiced in favor of them, as my interest is there, and indeed I do'nt know but it may be the case, for I have been often called upon to give my opinion which was the best country, the Miamia, Kentucky, Wabash or Illinois, and found myself at a loss to determine.

"Land may be purchased in Kentucky from twenty to one hundred pounds per hundred acres, on Cumberland river from ten to fifty pounds per hundred acres, and on the Miamia at seven pounds ten shillings per hundred acres; the price of land at Illinois and Wabash I cannot tell, as no rights have yet been granted, but from a resolution of Congress which I saw in a newspaper the other day, I think the next summer will be an excellent time to speculate on these lands."

††† The stated meeting of the Mechanical Society, will be on Monday Evening next, at the house of Col. A. Tannehill. The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as some business of importance will be laid before the Society.

Mr. Printer,

By inserting the following lines, taken from the Dublin Chronicle, you will oblige a friend.

A. S.

ON THE UNIVERSE.

THIS wide machine, the Universe, regard,
With how much skill is each apartment rear'd!
The Sun a globe of fire, a glowing mass,
Hotter than melting flint, or flued glass,
Of this our system holds the middle place,
Mercury, the nearest to the central Sun,
Does in an oval orbit circling run,
But rarely is the object of our sight,
In solar glory sunk, and more prevailing light:
Venus the next, whose lovely beams adorn,
As well the dewy eve, as opening morn,
Does in her orb in beautious order turn;
The globe terrestrial next, with planting poles,
And all its pond'rous load unwearied rolls;
Mars next in order, further from the Sun,
Does in a more extensive orbit run,
Then we behold bright planetary Jove,
Sublime in space, thro' his wide province move;
Four second planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon;
Saturn revolving in an higher sphere,
Is by five moons attended thro' his year,
The vast dimentions of his path is found,
Five thousand million English miles around.
Then Georgium Sidus, farthest from the Sun,
In boundless space does round his orbit run.
Yet is this mighty system, which contains
So many worlds, such vast æthereal plains,
But one of thousands, which compose the whole,
Perhaps as glorious, and of worlds as full;
The stars which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams and unprecarious light,
Tho' some near neighbours seem and some display,
United lustre in the milky way,
At a vast distance from each other lie,
Sever'd by spacious voids of liquid sky:
All these illustrious worlds and many more,
Which by the tube, astronomers explore,
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
Lost in the wilds of vast immensity;
Are suns or centres, whose superior sway,
Planets of various magnitudes obey.
If we with one clear comprehensive sight,
Saw all these systems, all those orbs of light,
If we their order and dependence knew,
Had all their motions and their ends in view,
With all the comets which in either stray,
Yet constant to their time, and to their way;
Would not this view, convincing marks impart,
Of perfect wisdom, and stupendous art.

From the Lady's Magazine, &c.

Remarkable punishment of Envy.

"Envy's a monster of that horrid mien,
"That to be hated needs but to be seen."

HOW apt the simile, Mr. Wheble! It never occurs to me that I feel not the force of it: that I recollect not the following singular punishment of this diabolical vice, which, if you please, you may communinate to your readers.

The was no bodily accomplishment held in more high repute among the Greeks and Romans, than than of wrestling. Of this truth we have numberless instances.

An unsuccessful candidate for the palm in an encounter of this kind, on hearing that a statue had been erected in honor of his antagonist, went privately, in the night, with a hammer and other implements, in order to demolish it. He had proceeded in his deed of darkness some time, and was still busily employed, when the image, as if starting into life, fell upon him, and instantly crushed him to pieces.

Let those then, sir, who endeavour to diminish the honest fame of their rivals, beware lest they be crushed in the attempt, and be infamy they would fix on others, recoil upon themselves.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons who were, and ſtill are, collectors of taxes for Weſtmoreland county, from the year 1782 to 1788 inclusive, that unleſs they appear at my office in Greenſburgh, and pay off the balances due on their ſeveral duplicates, on or before the firſt of February next, they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

WILLIAM PERRY, Treaſurer.

Dec. 20, 1788

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Waſhington county, January 10, 1789.

BY virtue of two precepts from under the hands and ſeal of the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, on the 9th of February next, the following tracts of land, viz. One called Hays's Aſſign, ſituate on the waters of Peters creek, in Peters townſhip & county aforeſaid, containing 400 acres, adjoining lands of William Fry and John Kinkaid; the other tract ſituate in Peters townſhip and counry aforeſaid, adjoining lands of John M'Loney, Anthony Dunlevy, Jacob Long, Richard Crooks, and the widow M'Clelland, containing 114 acres and 24 perches. Mortgaged to the truſtees of the general loan office by James Hays and Robert Luſk, and to be ſold by,

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a ſtout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up ſaid Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, ſhall receive the above reward by applying at the ſtore of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittſburgh. January 8, 1789.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to receive all debts due to the ſaid William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittſburgh, January 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittſburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half caſh down, and the remainder by inſtalments. For particulars apply by letter, poſt paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouſe, Philadelphia.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1ſt and 15th of September laſt, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and ſpeaks ſlow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when ſpoke to or examined, and has a ſcar on his right breaſt below his collar bone four or five inches long; the fleſh conſiderably higher than the other part, occaſioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the ſame height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with ſmall eyes, which generally appear red or yelliwiſh, ſpeaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the ſame height and age, but rather ſpare made, and not ſo ſtrait, nor altogether ſo black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot ſhould be, alſo ſeveral warts or lumps on his noſe, ſlow ſpeech, and deceitful look.

Pleaſant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well ſet large features, has loſt all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks briſk and lively and at times very complaiſant. She has lately gave ſuck, as ſhe left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; ſhe took with her ſundry cloathes ſuch as country cloth habits, ſtriped in the warp; the others alſo took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breeches made of negro cotton, oſnabrigs ſhirts &c. ſuch as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforeſaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year paſt, I do not in the leaſt doubt but he, as well as the reſt, has procured other clothes, as well as paſſes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob ſaw well at the whip ſaw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the ſtate, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the ſtate to any perſon that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within ſix miles of the ſaid ferry, beſides reaſonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all perſons from employing the ſaid ſlaves, as I am determined to proceed againſt them as the law directs.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

UPON conſideration of the report of the committee appointed to make the enquiries required by the reſolution of the 14th of November, 1787.

Reſolved, That all public officers in the appointment of council, who have neglected to render their accounts into the Comptroller General's Office, agreeably to law, be, and they are hereby required to render the ſame for ſettlement.

Reſolved, That Council will on the firſt Monday in May next, take into conſideration the propriety of ſuperceding all public officers who do not comply with the foregoing reſolution.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, at the ſign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 10 miles weſt of the town of Bedford, on the great road from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the moſt reaſonably terms, by the publics moſt humble ſervant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1ſt, 1788.

Bedford County, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry precepts iſſued by George Slaſſer, Robert Smith, and Rowland Evans, Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the State of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue on the premiſes at ten of the clock on each day herein directed, the following tracts of land with all and ſingular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

A certain tract of land ſituate in Brothers Valley townſhip and county of Bedford, called Mill Seats, on both ſides Blue Lick creek, containing 215 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Abraham Cable, and to be ſold on the 13th day of February next.

One other tract of land ſituate in Brothers Valley townſhip and county aforeſaid, called Habitation, on the ſouth fork of Buffaloe creek. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Glaſnor, and to be ſold on the 12th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Friends Cove in Colrain townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Miley's Fancy, containing 359 acres Taken in execution as the eſtate of Abraham Miley, and to be ſold on the 11th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Moſes Reed and Adam Smith, containing 103 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moſes Reed, and to be ſold on the 9th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate on Rogers run in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Clave Farm, containing 173 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Ruſh, and to be ſold on the 8th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Shafts Adventure, containing 103 acres and 130 perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Boorman, and to be ſold on the 7th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Air townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Bell's Fancy, on the head waters of Licken creek, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Bell, and to be ſold on the 6th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Lick Fork, containing 184 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Evan Jenkins, and to be ſold on the 5th day of February, by me

ARTHUR M'GAUGHEY, Sheriff.

HAVING had occaſion to travel through Bedford county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a ſhort time ago, I was violently ſeized with a rupture (which for theſe 12 years paſt has at periods troubled me) the pain was almoſt intolerable, and I am convinced I ſhould have ſoon died had it not been for Doctor Kimmel, of Berks ſaid county, who I applied to, and found immediately relief, and in the courſe of 3 weeks he reſtored me to perfect health. From a ſympathy for thoſe who are afflicted with this diſorder, I am induced to take this method of informing them where they may be effectually cured of this painful and dangerous diſorder.

THOMAS GE

N. B. I am creditably informed Dr. Kimmel cures old ſores of the inveterate kind.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.